

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SEAPOWER

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Seapower of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 2:30 p.m. on Tuesday, April 8, 1997, in open session, to receive testimony regarding submarine development and procurement programs and global submarine threat in review of S. 450, the national defense authorization bill for fiscal years 1998 and 1999.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY'S BASKETBALL PROGRAM

• Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, the University of Kentucky's basketball program has a rich and storied legacy; more wins than any team in college basketball history, six NCAA titles, more appearances in the NCAA tournament than any other program, and 38 Southeastern Conference titles. But, those statistics only begin to tell the tale. Even with all these successes, the 1996-97 edition of the Wildcats will carry a special place in the hearts of Kentucky fans. For the real story behind the UK basketball team is the love affair the fans have with the Big Blue's program.

It was not so long ago, Mr. President, that even one loss was enough to launch some in the Commonwealth into a fit of pique. So accustomed to winning, some Wildcat fanatics had grown unable to accept an occasional setback. Even worse, many had forgotten how to enjoy the hard-earned victories that talented Kentucky teams continually produced.

Today there is a new attitude in the bluegrass, Mr. President. An attitude which exults in victories and championships without believing the end of the world is near if their beloved Cats happen to come up short. An attitude derived from the players and coaches themselves. An attitude borne of hard work and the satisfaction brought by the unparalleled success that hard work has produced.

Never has this been more true than with this year's Kentucky squad. With the odds stacked against the team all year long, the fans were able to revel in a 35-5 season, a Southeastern Conference tournament title and a national runnerup trophy. Not bad for a squad that lost four players to the NBA draft, two starters to injury and returned only one starter from the previous year's national championship team. At times this year, many would agree that the MVP of the team was trainer "Fast" Eddie Jamiel.

These young men, Coach Rick Pitino, and Athletic Director C.M. Newton deserve special recognition for reminding us all that how you play the game is as important as the final result. Not once during a roller-coaster season did any

player or coach complain about the difficulty of the challenges at hand. Excuses are for losers, and there are no losers associated with this Wildcat team of overachievers.

The Fabulous Five, the Fiddlin' Five, Rupp's Runts, the Unforgettables, the Untouchables, and now the Unbelievables. Other Kentucky teams had more talent but never has a Wildcat group worked as hard. This team had tremendous pride due to the fact that "KENTUCKY" was stitched in bold blue letters across their chests. They took that pride and used it to achieve more than any fan or so-called expert could have hoped for. I join Wildcat faithful across the Nation in saluting this year's gallant effort. •

THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

• Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, one of this Nation's most pressing national security concerns is the ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention. The case for this treaty is compelling. The CWC treaty was negotiated by Presidents Reagan and Bush, two Republican administrations. It is now being moved to ratification by a Democratic administration. CWC is supported whole heartedly and overwhelmingly by the American people. According to a poll, 84 percent of all Americans support this convention. It also has the unconditional support of the U.S. chemical industry and the U.S. military as represented by Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf, General Shalikashvili, and Admiral Zumwalt among others. It is endorsed by veterans groups; religious organizations; the intelligence community; peace groups; societies for physicians, scientists, and engineers; and military organizations. It has already been ratified by 68 countries around the world including China, India, Japan, many of the former Soviet Republics and Warsaw Pact countries as well as our major West European allies. The fact of the matter is, the treaty is both effective and reasonable. It makes sense militarily and economically.

Despite this unprecedented support from such diverse groups, the Convention has been languishing, awaiting a Senate vote since 1993. Very simply put, and to quote from an editorial in the Chicago Tribune: "This Treaty Ought To Be Ratified." This Tribune editorial goes on to state, "In the annals of 20th century warfare, hardly a weapon short of nuclear explosives has produced such loathing and terror as those classified as chemical weapons." When you are considering outlawing the development, production, transfer, acquisition, and use of chemical weapons, partisanship and obstructionism should not be an issue.

There are many misstatements and much propaganda against the CWC. The truth is that there is a heavy price to pay if we are not an original signatory: The United States will have no

place on the executive council; Americans won't be able to serve as inspectors; American chemical companies will lose significant business to overseas competitors because of mandatory trade sanctions; and U.S. credibility and influence will be undermined. We'll be in the same category as other non-signatories such as Libya, Iran, and Syria.

On the other hand, the ratification of CWC will make it less likely that our troops will ever again encounter chemical weapons in the battlefield; less likely that chemical weapons will fall into the hands of terrorists; and less likely that rogue states will have access to chemical weapons. Unfortunately, CWC is not the panacea to remove all threat of chemical weapons, but it is a first important step.

I urge my Senate colleagues to take up the debate on the Chemical Weapons Convention on the Senate floor so that this treaty can be ratified. I also ask that three editorials from Illinois newspapers supporting CWC be printed in the RECORD.

The editorials follow:

[From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 27, 1995]

THE HELMS CHOKE-HOLD ON DIPLOMACY

That the president of these United States must seek the advice and win the consent of the Senate in making treaties and appointing ambassadors is so integral to the American system of checks and balances that it is written into the Constitution.

The framers of that document certainly were no strangers to the baser side of domestic politics, so a certain amount of horse-trading in the conduct of foreign policy—which is the province of the president—was to be tolerated and even encouraged. Today, however, the pugnacious senator from North Carolina, Jesse Helms, has turned advice and consent into stonewalling and deadlock.

As Senate Foreign Relations chairman, a post he assumed with the Republican sweep of Congress, Helms has laid down his gavel and refuses to convene business meetings of that powerful committee.

Frozen by his fit of pique are ratification of a dozen treaties and international agreements, including two landmark pacts; Start 2, the treaty slashing U.S. and Russian nuclear arsenals that was signed by former President George Bush, a Republican; and the Chemical Weapons Convention, which outlaws the manufacture and use of chemical weapons.

Among the 400 State Department appointments locked up by Helms are 30 ambassadorial positions. Thus, the United States is left without chief envoys to 15 percent of its embassies, including those in several nations critically important to American national security and a peaceful world order—China, Lebanon, Pakistan, Panama, South Africa and Zaire.

What is Helms after? He wants to reorganize the State Department by eliminating the independent agencies that handle foreign aid, arms control and public information. Helms says \$3 billion can be saved over four years by letting the State Department swallow up the Agency for International Development (AID), the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) and the U.S. Information Agency (USIA).

The majority of Helms' Senate colleagues, however, disagree. As recently as last week, the Senate refused to approve Helms' controversial reorganization plan, which was attached to the foreign aid bill.

President Clinton concedes there's fat to be trimmed from the State Department budget but points out, for example, that the AID budget has been trimmed by 20 percent since he took office, part of a downward trend that has seen the overall funding of foreign affairs drop by 47 percent since 1985.

This stonewalling by Helms is ill-considered, and extends far beyond Congress' power of the purse. Helms should let the treaties and appointments be voted in committee. Then, the Senate as a whole and not just one senator—should be allowed to consider what advice to give Clinton and whether to give its consent on these important foreign policy matters.

[From the State Journal-Register, Feb. 11, 1997]

OBSTRUCTIONISM BLOCKING CHEMICAL WEAPONS ACCORD

The Senate's delay in bringing the chemical weapons treaty to a ratifying vote is inimical to national interests. This treaty is strongly supported by every major national constituency.

The treaty is an American brainchild, negotiated under Presidents Reagan and Bush. President Clinton sent it to the Senate for ratification in 1993. It has bipartisan Senate support and is enthusiastically backed by the U.S. military, which is destroying its chemical weapons stockpiles and wants to see other nations do the same.

The problem is summed up in two words: Jesse Helms. This relic from North Carolina who, through seniority, not ability, has become chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, has persuaded Majority Leader Trent Lott to withhold the treaty from a vote on the floor, where it would easily pass.

In playing this power game, Helms serves neither nation, Senate nor party.

He serves his own ego.

The practical effect of Helms' obstructionism is to damage the U.S. chemical industry, a strong treaty supporter.

After the treaty takes effect April 29, participating nations (180 have endorsed it so far) and prohibited from dealing with non-participants in any of the chemicals banned by the treaty, many of which have commercial as well as military uses.

The U.S. chemical industry puts the cost to it of this provision at \$600 million in exports annually.

But Helms does more serious damage to America's reputation. This is our treaty. Since the United States renounced chemical weapons 15 years ago and began destroying stockpiles, it has been persuading other nations to do the same.

The Chemical Weapons Convention is the first treaty calling not just for the reduction of a type of weaponry, but its entire elimination.

The United States has had success convincing others to follow our lead, but now it is the Senate's turn to act. Instead, Helms has blocked a ratifying resolution introduced by Sen. Richard Lugar, R-Ind., the man Helms ousted as committee chairman four years ago in a particularly egregious use of the seniority principle.

If Helms wants to thwart the Clinton administration and does not care about the chemical industry, perhaps he should listen to what the military is saying.

Gen. John Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is supported by former military leaders Colin Powell, Brent Scowcroft, Elmo Zumwalt and others in urging quick ratification.

Disputing Helms' claim that the treaty somehow weakens the United States, Zumwalt, former chief of naval operations, says it "is entirely about eliminating other

people's weapons, weapons that may someday be used against Americans.

That kind of sober warning should be enough to persuade Helms to end his ego trip and let the treaty go forward.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 19, 1997]

THIS TREATY OUGHT TO BE RATIFIED

In the annals of 20th Century warfare, hardly a weapon short of nuclear explosives has produced such loathing and terror as those classified as chemical weapons, more commonly known as poison gas.

Considered the poor-man's A-bomb because of their ease of manufacture and battlefield delivery, the use of chemicals was considered so inhumane that even the Nazis declined their deployment on the battlefield—if not in the extermination camps.

So horrible was the thought of Iraq using chemical artillery against U.S. forces in the Gulf War that Baghdad had the clear impression that to do so might bring quick nuclear retaliation.

Who besides the leaders of renegade nations would oppose a treaty that would ban and destroy such heinous weapons of war? How about a handful of senators who oppose the U.S. ratification of the 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention.

Jesse Helms, the powerful head of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and a few others oppose the treaty, claiming that it cannot be effectively enforced nor can violations of its provisions be verified. Proponents dispute such claims. Helms has asked that instead of chemical arms, Senate priorities first be focused upon other aims, like legislation ensuring a comprehensive reform of the "antiquated" Department of State and the United Nations.

In this there is a problem: if the Senate does not ratify the pact by April 29, the day the convention becomes international law, the sole remaining superpower will lose out on the right to join teams to monitor suspect chemical plants and guarantee the destruction of chemical arms stockpiles. Another detriment would be denial to the U.S. of access to information gathered by those chemical teams.

So far 161 countries have signed the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the legislatures of 68 countries—including those of our major allies—have ratified the pact. Russia, which has yet to ratify, is nevertheless committed to destroy its chemical stockpile by the year 2005 and the United States its own by 2004.

The list of those backing the treaty contains names hardly associated with a soft line on national defense. On that list are military giants like Colin Powell, Norman Schwarzkopf, Brent Scowcroft and Adm. Elmo Zumwalt Jr., and civilians like George Bush, Lawrence Eagleburger and James A. Baker III.

Our confidence on this issue is in them, not Jesse Helms. The Senate should move quickly to ratify the treaty and join the 21st Century.●

TRIBUTE TO THE MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE HOCKEY TEAM

● Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the 1996-97 Middlebury College Hockey Team. The Panthers recently clinched their third consecutive NCAA Division III title. Not only did the team win a championship, but was also able to remain undefeated throughout the season. Their impressive performance is testimony to months of hard work and dedication.

Vermonters take their hockey seriously and the success of Middlebury College's hockey team is not only a victory for the school, but the entire community as well. The players and coaches have represented themselves as well as Vermont admirably. I know that everyone associated with the team is proud of their achievements and we all look forward to another successful season next year under the continued tutelage of Coach Beaney.

Once again, I would like to extend my best wishes and congratulations to the Middlebury College Hockey Team: Coach Bill Beaney, Assistant Coach Wes McKee, Francois Bourbeau, Jeff Anastasio, Erik Zink, Mathieu Bilodeau, Ryan Goldman, Sebastien Bilodeau, Emil Jattne, Mike Anastasio, Ben Barnett, Cam Petke, Nickolai Bobrov, Mark Spence, Francois Gravel, David Bracken, Peter Schneider, Curt Goldman, Brady Priest, Ross Sealfon, Mike Bay, Ray Turner, Jason Cawley, Chris Farion, Tim Fox, Jim Walsh, and John Giannacopoulos.●

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. ARCHIBALD GALLOWAY II

● Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to Lt. Col. Archie Galloway for his dedicated military service to our country.

Colonel Galloway is retiring on May 31, 1997 from active service in the U.S. Army after serving for nearly 29 years as an infantry officer and soldier. I came to know Colonel Galloway personally during his last 3½ years of military service as a staff officer in the Army's Senate liaison office, as he arranged for and accompanied me on a number of key trips around the globe on critical national issues of defense and foreign affairs.

Colonel Galloway was born in Baltimore, MD, on April 12, 1947. He enlisted in the Army in 1967 as a private and was later commissioned as a second lieutenant in 1969 from Infantry Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, GA. Throughout his military career, he consistently distinguished himself during times of peace and war, in both command and staff positions. He volunteered for duty in Vietnam as a Vietnamese ranger adviser and was decorated with the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Silver Star and the Bronze Star Medal. During Operation Just Cause, he served as the chief of current operations in the joint task force and earned at the end of his tour in the 7th Infantry Division the Legion of Merit. His other notable military awards include the Combat Infantryman's Badge, Meritorious Service Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters, Army Commendation Medal, Army General Staff Identification Badge, Ranger, Airborne, and Air Assault Badges.

Colonel Galloway's professionalism and leadership as a military officer have earned him the respect and admiration of his soldiers, fellow officers,